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March 21, 1902

There were 69 deaths from smallpox in England during the week ended February 22, and of these 64 occurred in London, and of this number 21 occurred in the borough of Stepney, which is that most frequented by the sailors.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

*Passed Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

#### FRANCE.

##### *Report on tuberculosis.*

ROUBAIX, FRANCE, January 21, 1902.

The union of philanthropy and science marks a new phase in the struggle against the spread of tubercular diseases.

A society has been formed in France known as the polyclinical society for the treatment of tuberculosis and diseases of the respiratory organs.

Notice of the work of this society was made on January 6 to the academy of sciences and communicated by that body to the academy of medicine.

The practical aim of this society is to create 200 dispensaries, 5 of which are to be in Paris, where the best-known methods for the treatment of tuberculosis will be applied by physicians of high standing.

The poor are to be treated gratuitously in these dispensaries, and the rich at a moderate price.

The philanthropists who conceived the idea selected Roubaix as a field, where consumption is very prevalent, and more than a year ago opened a dispensary on one of the principal avenues of the town.

In that establishment patients have been treated by the best physicians of Roubaix, different methods being practiced in order to secure the best results.

Much interest is awakened in France by the founding of the antituberculosis dispensaries. Mr. Gustave Rouanet, member of the chamber of deputies in the 18th district of Paris, recently delivered a lecture on the subject, which was attended by the prime minister, Mr. Waldeck Rousseau, Dr. Brouardel, ex-dean of the faculty of medicine, Professor Landouzy, and many other distinguished men of science.

Mr. Waldeck Rousseau has given assurance that the Government will cooperate in the work of founding antituberculosis dispensaries.

W. P. ATWELL,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Establishment of a sanatorium and dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculous teachers proposed.*

ROUBAIX, FRANCE, February 19, 1902.

The teachers' mutual aid society held a congress at the Sorbonne last year by permission of the minister of public instruction to discuss ways and means to found a sanatorium and dispensaries for teachers afflicted with tubercular diseases. The teachers' friendly aid association was also represented at this congress.

It was decided to call a national meeting of the two societies under the law regulating mutual aid associations.

The statutes adopted by this meeting were approved by the minister of the interior January 15, 1902, which gives legal existence to the society.

In order to procure necessary funds for the construction and furnishing of a sanatorium, the union decided upon a popular subscription in France, by authority of the minister, and under the auspices of all teachers; also a lottery with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, tickets, 50 centimes each, and prize lots, the highest of which shall be 125,000.

The French chamber is now considering a report favorable to the organization of this national lottery for the construction and maintenance of a sanatorium and dispensaries for consumptive teachers.

W. P. ATWELL,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—Cholera and plague in various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, February 21, 1902

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Plague.*

EGYPT.—The following plague cases and deaths were registered during the period from January 31 to February 6: Tantah, 7 cases, 6 deaths; in Ziftah, 1 case, 1 death; in Abussir, 2 cases, 1 death; Kom-el-Nur, 1 case.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, between January 11 and January 17, there were registered 5,558 plague cases and 4,390 deaths—that is to say, 540 cases and 228 deaths less than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, between January 11 and January 14, there occurred 119 plague cases and 106 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended January 18, 1 case of plague was recorded.

*Plague and cholera.*

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from December 29 to January 4, 33 persons died of cholera, and during the same period there occurred 23 plague cases and 22 deaths.

*Cholera.*

DUTCH INDIA.—In the district of Soerabaya, between December 29 and January 11, there occurred 24 cases and 10 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, March 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Plague.*

EGYPT.—Between February 7 and February 13 the following plague cases and deaths were registered: In Tantah 6 new cases, 9 deaths; in